SOOD STORIES OF THE PRESENT DAY. A Detective's Experiences with Innocent Men in Prison,

Every one, professional detectives insluded, will admit that innocent men have soffered long terms of imprisonment and death on the gallows. It must be admitted, beeauxe such instances have been clearly proved. and every now and then a fresh case comes up. There is no call, however, for the public to doubt the justice of the average verdict Where one innocent man has been convicted fity guilty enes have escaped. The criminal lawyer works every possible dodge to secure an acquittal, and it is the duty of the Court to charge the jury that they must give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt. While it is possible, and I am going to show it is possible, for man to be convicted for the crime of another. it must be said in explanation that few honest, respectable, and industrious citizens ever suffered wrongly. In nearly all cases it has been a person whose general character was such as to cause suspicion to attach to him.

A number of years ago two so-called philanthrough a of New England visited a dozen or more prisons in the Middle States and the West to induce the Wardens to adopt certain per rules. They claimed then, as certain socalled philanthropists do to-day, that no criminal sent to prison should have the idea that it was to punish him, but simply to remove him from society and temptation. These two men, going about on such an errand, were certain to find plenty of convicts in every erison who claimed to be perfectly innocent of the crime for which they were serving time. and every story went right to their hearts. This was how I came into the case, being employed as a professional detective to sift a number of these allegations and determine their truth or falsity. I had five in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, three at Michigan (ity, In h. seven at Joliet, Ill., and two in Iowa. I was furnished with plenty of money, told to go low and thoroughly sift each case, and I believe that I was as impartial and unprejudiced as any man they could have secured. If the balances were not exactly even it was the pri-oner's side which was favored.

There were two dozen convicts at Columbus who claimed to be innocent men, but five were so vigorous in their allegations, and they offered such clues to work on that only these were necepted. I took them in rotation. In each case I traced back the man and his dolines. I went to the files of the courts, talked with lawyers, Juliges, parors, and witnesses, hunted down any new evidence and worked out allicines given me. Here is the memoranda as submitted to those who employed me, correct without the shalow of a doubt.

No. 1-c onvicted at Urbana of burglary and genteneed to ten years. He was found with the projectly on him and positively identified by times different persona, He had served two years in an Indiana prison and three at Joliet. He dist piculed guilty, but changed it.

No. 2-Convicted at Cleveland for highway robbery and sentenced for five years. He robbed a neddler on the highway in broad dayligh. Was chased and captured by some teamsters. Had the fruits of his robbery on his person, Was identified by five men, and had been arrested several times for various misdemensiors.

No. 3-c onvicted at Cincinnation of cutting a were accepted. I took them in rotation. In

had been arrested several times for tartical misdemeasors.

No. 3-t onvicted at Cincinnati of cutting a man with a knife and sentenced to four years, had served two short terms before for robbers. There were fourteen witnesses to the cutting, and his lawyer simply asked the Court for clamency.

No. 4-t onvicted in Medina county of horse tables. He was employed in the harvest

cuting, and his lawyer simply asked the Court for clomency.

No. 4—Convicted in Medina county of horse stealing. He was employed in the harvest field by a farmer, and he stole a span of horses and sold them in Llyria. Was caught an hour after seiling, and had the money in his pocker. Admitted his guilt, expressed great regret, and owned up to having served a term at sing stig. When sentenced for five years he thanked the Judge for his lentency.

"No. 5—Convicted at Hamilton for assaulting a woman. Was not only fully identified, but made a written confession and asked to have it unblished. He was sentenced for four-teen years, and announced in the court room that the ought to have had twenty.

These were the cases assigned me by the philanthrapists, which were expected to pan out ha was to prove that five innocent men were suffering unjusty. You would hardly expect the to pick up a sixth case in the same prison after the way the five had turned out, but I did It was that of one of the bakers. He had made no caaim to being innocent, but it came out in a roundabout way that there were some donnies as to whether he ought to be in prison. I talked with him, found that he had been convicted in Lorane county, and that he knew himself to be innocent of the crime, and I then went to work on the case. This was before Ohio had any tramp law, and when that State was the paradise of tramps. The people were becoming disgusted with the nuisance, and, on the other hand, the tramps were becoming bolder and more lawiess every day. One day, while a farmer was absent from home and his wile was alone and ill in bed with a child, a tramp entered the house and plundered it. He taked with her, but offered ber no violence. The tramp entered the house and plundered it. Ile taked with her, but offered ber no violence. The tramp entered the house and home and his wile was alone and ill in bed with a child, a tramp entered the house and plundered it. Ile taked with her, but offered ber no violence. The tramp entered the house and bewell wa

canny who robbed the house had neck, and that two of his front were gine. A teamster remembered size two trames that day on that one with a bundle and one without. The that bundle had a stiff neck. There were nother incidents to be dug out, each one calearing on the case, and when I had need them to the Court and the lawyers. galearing on the case, and the lawyers ented them to the Court and the lawyers the jury all signed a petition to the proper orities for Swift's release. The first name the petition was that of the accuser—the cars wife. To make a long story short, I is ded every body that Swift was innovent of terms and he was pardoned. He left the son on a Tuesday morning, and on Friday sining he was in juil for stealing three head cattle from a farmer. Then he confessed to that, wille innovent of that crime, he was interested that the steel cases in the other cases in the other cases in the other cases of the confessed to the was in the other cases in the other cases of the confessed to the confessed that the other cases in the other cases of the confessed to the confessed that the other cases in the other cases of the confessed that the other cases in the other cases of the confessed that the other cases in the other cases of the confessed that the other cases in the other cases of the confessed that the other cases in the other cases of the confessed that the other cases in the other cases of the case of t

atterward disappeared. This left the loy to be sor hansel, and after working on a farm besons in for a couple of years he want to dears. There he obtained a position in a full grocery, this employer found him hon-taid industrious, and but much confidence him. This employer had a brother who was worthest suspicious fellow unmarried and obtains with him now and then for two or fee days at a time. The grocer's family feel over the store. On two orthree occasions a grocer missed money, and in court he fore that he could not mistrust Galbraith any ore than his own bother. One day the sum \$100 was taken from a buteau up airs. On that same day Galbraith, having sine sent down town, found a roll of bills contains \$2.0. The roll was tied up, and there is a gold ring inside of it. The grocer missed a monoy while the clerk was away. The other was there and he asserted that he saw threather the bedroom where the bureau is previous to going down town. A detective at the store to make the acrest when the

den charge made against Gaibraith him up. He did go into the bedroom, as to but it was to get a memorandum fie did not even know that any money est there. The police told him that they as dead wood on him the grocer adhim to confess, and the brother was get swear to anything Calbraith had yed an, and a lawyer took this and adhim to colos. g to swear to anything Galbraith wed up, and a lawyer took this and

exact description of it. The initials inside were those of her own name.

When did you lose it?" I saked.
She gave me the date of Galbraith's arrest.
"When."

When did you lose it? I asked.

The gave me the date of Galbraith's arrest.

Where."

On State street, between "Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets."

"Did you lose the ring off your finger?"

No. it was in the centre of a roll of bills. I was going to pay a debt on some furniture with the money, and the ring I was going to leave at a jeweller's to have a date engraved after the initials."

"What was the sum of money?"

"Just \$270."

"All fives and tens."

There was no question but that she was the loser and owner. She identified the ring at Police Headquarters, and it was given her. She demanded the money of the grocer, but he refused to pay it. That would be acknowledging my case and convict his brother. I then set about looking up the brother, who had not been home for six months. I soon got track of him, and found that on the evening of the day young Galbraith was arrested this man had lost \$200 in a bearborn street gambling house. He had then gone to Denver, lived high for three or four days and finally gone to work for a livery stable. After a time he threw up his job and went to Milwaukee, and there robbed an office and was sent to prison and confronted him with the evidence in my possession and an affidavit. Galbraith had served out half his sentence when pardonad, and, although an innocent man, there was no recourse for him.

There is no question but that an innocent man may now and then be sent to prison. It is possible for a clerk in a bank or store to put up a job on a fellow clerk and have the aid of others to help make it a ruccess. Men may be honset in their testimony and yet be mistaken. One day, about ten years ago, the writer

possible for a clerk in a bank or store to put up a job on a fellow clerk and have the aid of others to help make it a success. Men may be honest in their testimony and yet be mistaken. One day, about ten years ago, the writer bought some apples off a street stand in Buffacto, tendering a 25 bill in payment. The man returned me ninety cents in silver and a Canadian 31 bill. A few minutes later I made a purchase of some eigars, half a mile away, paying twenty cents in silver. An hour later, when I attempted a third purchase of some article in a drug store, I was told that I got it of the tobacconist. I went there, and he remembered it. He, however, asked me to make an affidavit, and I went to a Justice and did so, and he gave me a good dollar. Two hours later it suddenly flashed upon me that I got the bill at the fruit stand. Both the tobacconist and myself were honest in our belief, but both were mistaken, and I had made a false affidavit. Therefore, while I say that innocent men may now and then even suffer the death penalty. I do firmly believe that 299 men out of every 1,000 punished deserve all they get, and that any public sympathy bestowed upon them is utterly wasted.

Me Carried Both.

In one of the passenger coaches was a man who got on at Red Bank, and he was no scoper seated than he took a Bible from his valise and began reading aloud. He had a thin and piping voice, and, as all the hard words stuck him, he made a bad mess of it. Quite a number of the passengers gathered around to hear

bim, and his mistakes were overlooked by all except the passenger in the seat directly behind him, who was reading a book. He finally laid it d. wn and said:

"See here, my friend, no one has asked you to read aloud."

"I know it, but I never wait to be asked."
was the reply.

"I know it, but I never wait to be asked,"
was the reply.
"In the first place, you have a disagreeable
voice," continued the other.
"Some folks tell me exactly to the contrary."
"And in the next place, you didn't go to
schoollong enough to learn how to get away
with words of three syllables,"
"It's the first time I ever heard that. Do you
know what book I'm reading?"
"The Bible."
"And you don't like to hear it?"
"Not just here and now."
"That shows what sort of a man you are! I
have no doubt that a search of your, baggage
would bring to light a pack of cards,"
"Whit's that, sir?" demanded the other, as
he half rose,
"Will I serry mine in my coast tall receipt."

he half rose.
"While I carry mine in my coat-tail pocket." while tearry mine in my coat-tail pocket."
continued the reader as he laid away the
Bible and reached after them. "and if I can't
beat you best three in five at euchre, with the
joker left out. I'll agree to keep shet for the
next forty miles!"

"It beats all how things have changed in Nebraska in the last few years," said the man in the gray ulster as he compared his watch with the depot clock and found they agreed. "In what respect?" asked the man with a

sore throat.
"Well, take it in the matter of bravado, for instance. Five or six years ago I was in a bank in one of the towns out there, when a chap came in, shoved a revolver at the cashier's nose, and demanded and got \$4,000 which was lying around. He nodded good-by to me as he went o t, and nobody thought of shooting at him until he was riding away."

" And how is it now?" Well, I was in the same bank again one day last week. In walked a chap with a pistol in his hand and demanded the money in sight. The cashier waited to make an entry, storped to a glass to brush his hair, and then came

to a glass to brush his hair, and then came around the railing and hopped on to the desperado and hammered him until I begged of him as a personal favor to let up."

"And then he let up?"

"And then the desperado presented you with a silver-mounted revolver as a token of his gratitude?"

"He did, but how on earth did you—"

"And he begged the cashler's parlow and

"And he begged the cashier's pardon, and explained that his mother in Massachusetts was dying, and he wanted money to go to her?"

"That's it, that's it; but how did you got the particulars?"

"And then you raised a purse of \$75, and

sent the man on to see his mother die?"
I did, I did; but who told you all this?"
"And the man is now one of the leading mer-

"And the man is now one of the leading merchants of Scottsboro?"

"He is, but tell me how you got things so straight? Bid the cashier tell you?"

"Oh. no: the story is an old lie of my own invention: I remember now that you were in Denver and heard me tell it to a crowd in a hotel. You have simply stolen it and are using it as your own."

"Just my luck." sighed the man in the gray ulster, as he arranged his satchel for a pillow.

"If I get to sleep some of you please wake me up at about 10:50."

cum till I couldn't hardly host mysen.

'It's too bad,'

'De ole woman is buried down dar. Mars White-de ole woman an' free chillen. I kin 'member de spat same as if I seed it yisterday. You go out half way to de fust tobacker house, an' den you turn to de left an' no down to de branch whar de wimmen used to wash. Dar's to trees on de older bank, ni right under 'em is whar dey is all burie! I kin see it! I kin lead you right to de spot!"
"And what will you do when you get there?"

"And what will you do when you get there?"
asked the stranger.
"Go up to de big house an' ax Mars Preston to let me lib out all de rest of my days right dar. I'ze oid an' all alone, an' I want to be nich my dead. Sorter company fur me when my heart ashes."
"Where were you robbed?"
"Out doahs, dar. I reckon, in de crowd. Sea?
De pocket is all out out. I'ze dreamed an' pondered—I'ze had dis journy in my mind fer y'ars an' y'ars, an' now I'ze dun bin robbed an' can'; go."

"He fell to crying and the policeman came He fell to crying and the policeman came forward in an officious manner.

Stand back, sir!" commanded the stranger.

"If you lay a hand on that nigger I'll kill you!
Now, contlemen, you have heard the story.
I'm going to to help the old man back to die on the old plantation and be buried alongside of his dead."

"So am II" called twenty men in chorus, and within five minutes we had relead enough. to buy him a ticket and leave \$50 to spare And when he realized his good luck the cid snow-haired black fell upon his knees in that crowd and prayed:

"Lord, I se bin a believer in You all my days, an I now dun axes You to watch ober dese yers white folks dat has believed in me an helped me to go back to de cie home."

And I do believe that nine-tenths of that crowd had tears in their cyes as the gatemen called out the train for Louisville.

There were probably a hundred people in the old Island House Depot in Toledo when a tall, thin man, who might have been 40 years old and did not look to weigh over ninety pounds, who had a rope harness on him. "I am going to give an exhibition of strength outside the building, and shall expect the

small sum of a dime from each looker-on. I

am going to attempt to raise a dead weight of two tons." women went out, and enough townspecple came down to make a crowd of three hundred.

came down to make a crowd of three bundred. The thin man passed around through the crowd and took up a collection, and he must have got an average of 10 cents for every one piesent. When he had nocketed the money he approached several large grind-stones lying in a heap and chained together and announced.

Ludies and tientlemen: I thank you kindly for your contributions. Here is a dead-weight of 2,000 pounds. I shall attempt to lift it.

An fron hook in the harness was hooked into the chain shackling the grindstones, and the thin man began to straighten up. He was encouraged and applauded by the crowd, but the strain he put out would not have raised fifty pounds. He kept at it three or four minutes, and then unbooked and backed off, and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, it's no use; I can't do it. I have tried and failed."

"See here—this looks like a fraud!" exclaimed a man who had chipped in a quarter.

"Oh, don't say that!" sorrewfully replied the thin man. "You all saw me try."

"But you led us to believe you could lift 2,000 pounds."

"Well, I was in hopes I could. I really wish

"Weil. I was in hopes I could. I really wish
"Weil. I was in hopes I could. I really wish
I could, but I don't believe I ever can."
"That's pretty durn thin!" growled red
whiskers, "and I'm a good mind to give you a
taste of my boot!"! I tried my beat, and when
a man has done his beat such talk hurts his
feelings. You don't know how badly I want to
litt 2:000 nounds."

a man has done his best such that have beeings. You don't know how badly I want to lift 2,000 pounds."

"I believe you are a fakir."

"A fakir: Hear him halies and gentlemen! Because I am not as strong as a dray horse he calls me a fakir! This is too much—too much! I am used to adversity, but this breaks me!"

And he sat down on the 2,000 pounds of cold grindstones and wept like a child—wept until the crowd scattered, and he could get away with his \$30 without being kicked,

Broken Ribs Were Extra.

When a man gets sick or meets with an accident in a Canadian lumber camp he neither expects nor receives anything like good nursing. If he is patient, the men will do what they can: but if he shows a disposition to whine, he is not considered worth any extra trouble. At Camp B" two or three winters ago a man named Peters was hurt by a falling tree-badly hurt. The camp was forty miles from a town or doctor, the snow three foot deep, and all they could do was to rub the man with whiskey and put him in his bunk. While no bones were broken, it seemed certain that he was internal-ly injured, and that he could not live beyond a ly injured, and that he could not live beyond a day or two. Business was driving, and there were no men to spare, and after Peters had been rubbed down the boss-said:
"Now, l'eters, you understand how it is; You'll probably die."
"Yes."
"Probably die within twenty-four hours."
"Yes."
"And so, you see, anything extra will be a dead least to me."

"And so, you see, anything extra will be a dead loss to me."
"I see, but in case I die you'll have manners enough to knock the men off for half a day, won't you? I also want a good square grave."
"But l'eters, we are rushed, and to do that will cost me 350 worth of time."
"How much will you give me not to die?"
"Il say \$35—that is, if you'll forego a funeral if you do die."
"That looks fair," said Peters after a little thought, and I'll do it. Shake."
They shook; and Peters set his teeth hard and determined to live. His only medicines were kerosene oil, whiskey, and vinegar, and his only delicacies fat perk and bean soup; but in three weeks he was out and at work.
"Couldn't you make it \$30 t" asked the boss as he came to settle."
"For why?"

For why? I you had died I should have had to wrap the body in a \$3 blanket, and the boys would have insisted on a drink all around after the job."

"Couldn't possibly think of it." replied Peters. "After I made the bargain with you I found three broken ribs, and I had to splice and grow 'em extra."

Derwor and heart me tell it to a crowdin a hotel. You have simply stolen it and are using the hotel. You have simply stolen it and are using the hotel. You have simply stolen it and are using the property of the property o

ery that all the north part of the feland was flooded; and so to all appearance it was; but on examination it was found that the supposed waves of the sea were in reality only a low-lying fog which was rapidly sweeping along. Another curious thing is the aerial refraction and this often brings into view other islands which lie below the horizon, and which according to the ordinary operations of nature, ought to be invisible. A part of the surface is composed of sand dunes, but there is a considerable proportion of calcarcous, or coral landcomposed of sand dunes, but there is a considerable proportion of calcaroous, or coral land, with belts of fertile loam, and if the soil were intelligently and faithfully cultivated, it would no doubt yield good returns. In ordinary seasons the fresh water supply appears to be ample. On the northeast side of the Island there is a singular succession of very deep natural wells of fresh water, some of them twenty-five feet across at the top.

THE WEATHER PLANT. An Interesting Imposture and Illusion

Dispelled. During the last two years there has been a good deal of talk in Europe in botanical and meteorological circles over the alleged weather-prognosticating virtues of a certain tropical plant named Abrus precatorius; but now the bubble has burst and the truth is established. The plant in question belongs to the pea family, and is a slender, woody, climbing vine, with pinnate, acacta-like leaves and small clusters of purple flowers. It was originally a pative of India, but now it is found in the West Indies, the Mauritius, and other tropical countries.

This plant is not a new discovery at all, for t has been long and well known on account of its small pea-like seeds, which are of a scarlet color tipped with black and commonly called erabs' eves or Paternoster peas. These seeds are gathered and used, as we do beads, for neckinces and other ernaments, and in India, it is said they are employed as a standard of weight for diamonds, and called Rati,

Its weather prognosticating properties are

said to be indicated by its leaves, and they were first discovered and introduced to public notice by one Joseph F. Nownek, an Austrian chemist. About four yours ago Mr. Nowack obtained some Paternoster peas and raised some young plants from them. He soon beame much impressed with the sonsitive movements of their leaves and leaflets, and his observations suggested to him that these movements were influenced by the state of the weather. Further observations revealed to him, he save, that these movements " forstold. forty-eight hours ahead, the nature of the weather and its various changes, as well as the future strength and direction of the wind, and the rise or fall of the temperature. Further, that intimation of the advent of earthquakes. thunder storms, and the escape of firednmp in coal mines is given by the plants many days in advance." The plant being of a slender climbing nat-

ture and therefore inconvenient to handle, is rendered quite tractable by being headed back. and in this way induced to assume a stocky habit: for as the leaves only are the indicators it is a free growth of foliage and not of vine that is most required. The leaves are alternate two to three inches long, with ten to fifeen pairs of leaflets, and at the point of insertion of each leaf on the stem is a swollen each leaflet is attached to the midrib, and it is on these joints that the leaves and leaflets perform the movements, the different phases of

which are said to foreted the weather.

Mr. Nowack divides his plants into two sets, according to their sensitiveness to alterations in intensity of light, and designates them as B plants and T plants. The B plants are the weather plants proper and the least sensitive, and the T plants are the most sensitive. weather plants proper and the least sensitive, and the T plants are the most sensitive and indicate the coming changes of temperature. As the plants are everginer and continuously in full ioliage, they have upon them at the same time old leaves, middle-aged leaves, and young leaves, and each of these sets has a distinct function to perform. The oldest leaves forecast the weather for the immediate locality, say within half a mile; the middle-aged leaves extend their predictions to live or ten miles, and the youngest leaves according to their age, from ten to fifty miles. And Mr. Nowack claims that all of the leaves of the plant point to the north, south, east, or west, according to the direction from which the indicated change of weather will come.

When the leaves and leaflets assume a horizontal direction this indicates changeable weather. When the leaflets rise a little above the horizontal it signifies fine weather, and the higher they rise the liner and brighter the weather will be. Should the leaflets fall a little inder the horizontal, however, this indicates

the norizontal it signifies line weather, are the higher they rise the finer and brighter the weather will be. Should the leaflets fall a little under the horizontal, however, this indicates overeast sky, probably rain, or heavy rain, according to how much the leaflets fall—the lower they sink the heavier the rain. All of these movements to be performed by the leaflets standing at right angles to the midrib of the leaf, when they also indicate calm weather. If the leaflets incline forward, making angles of less than 30°, this indicates the intensity of the wind, and the smaller the angle the stronger the wind. The direction of the wind is noted by the direction in which the leaves point. Electrical disturbance, but not necessarily thunder and lightning, is indicated by an irregular arrangement of the leaflets. The stronger marked the irregularity the denser shall be the mist or foz.

A thunder storm is foreted by "a bending.

as no came to settle.

"For will 4 you had died I should have had to wrap the body in a \$3 blanked, and the boys would have insisted on a drink all around after the job."

"Couldn't possibly think of it," replied Teters, "After I made the bargain with you for the job."

"Couldn't possibly think of it," replied Teters, "After I made the bargain with you for the properties.

"Now, then, the bird will go safely, will she?" she asked of the clerk in the office who gave her a receipt for Poll's shipment.

"Yes'm."

"And the messenger will give her food and water?"

"Oh. no. no. ma am."

"Recause my husoand and I have been very, very careful of her bringing up, and if she should got to speaking bad words will got to speaking bad words.

"The cerk tried to look at the woman, to see if her looss betrayed any particular emotion, but she wasn't there to look at. Her lirst jumm must have measured seven foct.

LIFE IN ANEGAD 1.

One of the Stranger for All the Strange in the other shains bear it in beling flat and low, the neighboring isses all being steep and mountainous. It is nine mites long and two miles across, and lies so low that in hoavy gales the other shains bear it in belong flat and low, the neighboring isses all being steep and mountainous. It is nine mites long and two miles across, and lies so low that in hoavy gales the other shains bear it in belong flat and low, the neighboring isses all being steep and mountainous. It is nine mites long and two miles across, and lies so low that in heavy gales in the sorting of the propose of the shain of Sonbergold is the Spanish for "tiowned i-land."

In 1881 thad Tip inhabstants, of whom only three were white people. Its population is noted to themses, and the main occupation for his whome the shain of Sonbergold is the Spanish for "tiowned i-land."

In 1881 thad Tip inhabstants, of whom only three were white people. Its population is noted for the lease of the shipwyred son and the main occupation for the shain of t

4.52 los, according to their style, one would infer that Mr. Nowack's scientific research is prompted more by each than glory.

Austria however, afforded him too limited a field for business and he douised means to introduce his invention into England by there obtaining notoriety for his reported scientific discovery. So he got the late Crown Prince Indoin of Austria interested in his weather plant, and through him the Prince of Wales. And last summer, owing to the interposition of the Prince of Wales, the authorities of the Royal Hotanic Gardens at kew, near Landon, were induced to allow Mr. Nowack facilities for carrying on his experiments. And they gave him the use of the Goodseil laboratory. And here he brought some of his own plants and his own apparatus "to demonstrate from day to day over a sufficiently long period to allow of a fair frial, the predictions which he believed their movements afforded." And Mr. Nowack himself came and attended to the plants, and drew up the forecasts.

when the actual states of the plants, and the self-came and attended to the plants, and the self-came are the duly observations which the experiments required were undertaken by Dr. F. Oliver, lecturer on botany at University College, London, and his assistant, Mr. Welsa, and their report is now mobilished in the Kew Buildin for January.

But ween Oct. 5 and 31 last soveral observations a day for 21 days were drawn up by Mr. Nowack, and side by side with each forecast is given the actual state of the weather as taken The tollowing is a sample of the forecasts and actual weather:

FORMCAST POR GCT. 11 | ACTUAL WEATHER SCT. 11. Drawn up det 9.

(triginally given as above, then altered to 15th, but drives a ferward standing as 12 35 Clearing givan 1: 00-Fine.
11:00-Overcast; slight
11:00-Overcast; slight
11:30-Raim.
1-1:30-Finese:
2-5:00-Raim.
4:00-65ower.
5:00-Overcast

the fresh water supply appears to be ample. On the northeast side of the Island there is a singular succession of very deep natural wells of fresh water, some of them twenty-five feet across at the top.

It would be hard to find anywhere a hotter, wetter, were smelling or more generally distance and the property of the most part a pretty healthy place—at least for the most part a pretty healthy place—at least for the most used to come hither in their cances, and they have left immense kitchen-middens or heaps of shells; but no Indian could ever bring himself to make a permanent home in Anegada with its steaming logs, its squalls, its sea floods, its fresh water inundations, its strong amelia, and its dease swarms of insects.

live humidity, combined with Individual peculiarities, rather than in [ar-fetched hypotheses such as those held by Mr. Nowack."

And, in conclusion, Dr. Oliver contends that the ordinary movements of the leaflets of rising and falling are caused by changes in the light, being most active when the conditions for transpiration are most favorable.

"The position for snow or limit is connected intimately " with a spotting or biting by insects) of the leaflets, and is not due to any other external factor." Snotting such as is here referred to is very common in locust tree leaves after midsummer, and betokens incident decay.

here referred to is very common in locust free leaves after midsummer, and betokens incitient decay.

"The position for fog and mist and for electricity in the air is probably due to the disturbance caused by varying light."

The position indicating thunder and lightning I take to be pathological, from its tendency to recur upon the same leaves.

Daily movements of the rachis for midrib) constitute a periodic function in this as in many other plants with primate leaves. The regularity of these oscillations is considerably influenced by both light and temperature.

As this Abras can be raised from seed and grown in our windows or greenhouses, providing it is given a warm temperature, there is nothing to hinder those who wish for it to have a weather plant of their own. And they need it get tone of Mr. Nowack's patented cases to grow it in either, for no matter how far its predictions may err from the truth, they surely will be quite as reliable as Nowack's plants grown by himself and in his own apparatus.

A little difficulty occurs with some according the seed to germinate evenly and readily the same difficulty occurs with some according the seed to germinate evenly and readily the same difficulty occurs with some according to the weather plant seeds that we do for the locust seeds, namely, seald them in hot water before sowing, and even then they won't perminate evenly.

And as the weather plant is a hard-wooded vine, we cannot reasonably expect that it will grow as rapidly as a morning glory or other soft-wooded climber.

THIS YEAR'S PASSION PLAY. The Report that Speculators Had Gobbled

All the arrangements for the Passion Play at Oberammergau this year have been settled. The principal rehearsal will take place on May 18, and the first regular performance on May 26. Other performances will be given through June, July, August, and September. The scenery, it is announced, has been greatly

improved since the last production in 1850. and the stage has been widened twenty-four feet. The number of boxes and sheltered seats has also been in reased. It having been reported that all the tickets for the performances had been bought up by a firm of speculators, the authorities of the town have issued a proclamation denying the truth of the report and declaring that it would be impossible for any such scheme to be successfully carried out. There are in the town available for

out. There are in the town available for visitors a number of bods exactly the same as the number of bods exactly the same as the number of soats in the theatre, and each householder has assigned to him as many seats as he has beds. This holds good, however, only so long as the man keeps his house in his own hands. Houses that are let to others than residents of the town can obtain no tickets. Persons storping at such houses must buy their tickets each day at the theatre. Further to protect the laddic, a regular tariff of charges has been filted for each house and will be posted at the entrance. Bods will be from 75 cents to \$1.25, according to the accommodation, and board, including beds, will not exceed at the best houses from \$2.50 to \$3 a day. Any householder who charges more than the rates nosted at his door will be derived of lickets for the rest of the season.

Of the seats at the theatre the first, second, and third sections are under shelter and have chairs with turn-up seads. For them tickets will be respectively \$2.50, \$2, and \$1.50. These comprise about half the seats in the theatre. The seats of the fourth, fifth, and sixth places are in the open air, but have confortable backs and are numbered as the rest. The charges for them will be \$1.25, 75 cents, and 25 cents respectively.

PLEASANT FOR THE BARON.

From the Chicago Telbune. A tall, plain-looking young man, about 25 ears old walked into the office of the Riche-en betterlay morning and asked:
"Is this the Richelton"
"Yes, siree," answered a clerk.
"I will want at least half a dozen large front

"I will want at least half a dezen large front rooms."

Then the clerk was a study. He knew too well that a front room was worth something like \$5 a minute, and here was a common-leoking chap, evidently a clothing merchant if anything could be read by appearances, who wanted lake fron froms by the half dozen. The young man behind the desk twiled his silver gum fox, and was about to ask the visitor what shape his properly was in when the stranger said.

"I am Baron Edward de Rothschild."
"Aw-beg parden, Front! Show the Barong the parior floor. Move those English sin licate people up a couple of flights. It he choses A or B, take out Mil of a paintings and replace them with some horse pictures from the private office."

After the Baron had revealed his identity.

office.

After the Baron had revealed his identity After the Baron had revealed his identity nothing was too good for him. He is a son of the head of the famous banking company of Rotaschild Bros. the richest firm in the world. After he had selected his apartments he said he would accept them on one condition.

What is that? asked the clerk.

"That my name will not be put on the book and that nothing will be said of my visit to the hotel. I do not want to have the reporters know I have been to Chicago until I am out of the city. The intervewers before me and

the hole. I do not want to have the reporters know I have been to Chicago until I am out of the city. The interviewers bother me so, They ask me about the possibility of European wars: of Dismarck and the Socialists: the innancial condition in England and on the Continent, and other big subjects. Of course I know all about such things but it is difficult to make the reporter understand them course. Then placing his right hand to his forehead as if in deep thought, the rich young man walked into the cate. A Tribing reporter, fearing the Baron would feel slighted it no one called upon him, asked if he would object to an interview.

"But really," said he, "I can't talk, as I am travelling incognito. My friend, Albert Tessier, who accommanded me from Paris, mysed, and courier arrived here this morning. Mr. belimont of New York is also with us. We shall not remain here long, as arrancoments have been maje to go directly to Mexico."

"Are you on a business trip."

"Not at all, purely pleasure, although I may bee something in Mexico worth developing. I believe that is one of the tribust your test in the least and the place that is not one of the tribust your test.

the city. The intervence is the first points and the section of the property o

CALLED A REAL REMBRANDY. A Pleture, Bought for \$800, for Which

\$40,000 in Refused.

French artistic and picture-buying circles are excited over the discovery a short time ago of what is pronounced by the majority of ex-perts to be a genuine Rembrandt. It was in the rosse sion of an old and infirm woman liv-ing in Feed, an obscure little village on the banks of the Seine some distance from Paris, When she died the on'y heir was an aged mate of an Insane asylum. For her benefit the

It was declared by many painters and designs to be undoubtedly a genuine liembrand, and the owner has already retused \$40.00 for it. The picture bears the signature Rembrand, 1, 1650, which doesn't count for much as an evidence of genuineness, but it also has a mark which experts declare to be the private mark of headrand. That counts for more, but the orincinal evidence of its genuineness is in the excellence of the work itself. Experts declare that such a picture could have been painted by no one but a great muster, and ask who could have maked it if not Rembrandt himsaid. No other known artist of the time at which this picture must have been painted could make such pictures upon such subsects. The picture is not a chick by the way but Abrahan receiving the angels at his lable, and there is an undoubted combraid of the same subject in the



gether, catalogued, and sold at auction. A Paris expert made out the catalogue of the pictures and put down one of them as "Jesus and the Pilgrims of Emmans School of Bembrandt,"

This picture attracted no attention, and at the sale would have been knocked down for a triding sum had not a painter who chanced to be present been strick with its remarkable beauty. He attended to get possession of it, and pushed the bids up to \$15, at which price he dropped out and left the picture to go to a local carrenter, who was acting as the agent of a Paris sicture dealer. M. Bourgools, who seems to have formed opinions about the picture beforehand. After being taken to Paris and exposed to general view by M. Bourgeols,

Good St. Patrick's Work Undone by a How he Learned and Why Others Cannot

From the Chicago News. news that snakes have appeared in that country. It seems that about five years ago a showman named Wilson came from America with a show of living wild animals. He landed his having billiard tables are more numerous than through Ireland with more or less success. But one night at the little town of Amraugh, in Tipperary, Mr. Wilson got very drunk and attempted to clean out his own show. The contempted to clean out his own show. The con-stable ary force sought to interfere, and (whether as a means of self-defence or in a spirit of humor, I show not. Mr. Wilson turned all the wild animals loose. Of course this cre-ated a terrible uproor, and for a week the neighborhood was in a state of wild excitement. The wild beasts were duly either captured or killed, but for three years no race of the den of snakes let loose on that memorable high toould be found. Meanwhile Mr. Wilson went to prison for two years.

smakes let loose on that memorable night could be found. Meanwhile Mr. Wilson went to prison for two years.

Two years ago the people in the neighborhood of Amrauch began to mise pouliry and rigs. Several vagabonds fed under suspicion, were apprehended, and were locked m. But the degredations continued, and finally a farmer's lad testified that, men returning late one might from a merrymakin, he had seen the evil one in the gaise of a serperat making way with a big across a field. The vidage pulest took the fad in hund and questioned him closely, but nothing could shake the follow's testimony. About this time other two dedected is ismiar flends in the act of like depre intions, and at once arose a line and cry that the spot was a damined one, and had been given over to the devil for his diabolical practices. Special prayers were said, and the devil was publicly denounced, but the depredations continued, and presently from Castelraine, a town twelve miles distant, came word that his satulic majesty had decan operations in that locality, his victims in this instance and in this place being sheep, not poultry and pigs.

In this dismal emergency the Bishop was try and pigs.

In this dismal emergency the Bishop was most properly appealed to, for the parish priests were at their wits ends and their parishlonors were well-nigh crazed through lear. The bishop promised to investigate the allar, but in-tead of resorting to conventional eccessistical methods, that holy and synactious man emisted the services of two shrewd detectives from Dublin, the intellectual centre of Frin. The Bishop fance of this chieved detectives from Dublin, the intellectual centre of Frin. The Bishop fance of that the devil was doing his unholy work by proxy—not in the guise of dragens and serrents, but in the norsons of certain lawless characters too lazy to work and unit knayls change to the lectives, laboring under this heresy, made their investigatious quietly and without holy water or waters, and in the course of a fortnight reported to their sandly employer that the depredations at Casteraine and Amraugh had indeed been committed by serients, the detectives themselves having seen and watened the same upon three distinct occasions reize, kill, and carry off their prey. The serpents were de-

MR. SCHAPFER TALKS BILLIARDS.

There is probably no indoor pastime which has increased so much in universal popularity as the game of billiards. There are not only more public rooms where the game can be played than ever before, but the private houses ever. Although there are many games played upon a billiard table, that generally known as three-ball carroms is the standard method of showing skill. This game had its origin in France, and that country has turned out some remarkable experts at it. But America having adopted this style of play, it is quite natural that it should?develop men as good, if notibettor, than any of its older neighbors.

The differenced between a good and poor

player in billiards is so great that the manipulations of the que ball by the half-dozen experts in this country, as compared with the awkward and uncertain results of a novice's stroke, can well be imagined by any one having but the slightest knowledge of the game. Many who know the game slightly, when shown diagrams of shots made by experts, have gone so far as to pronounce them impossible, and only a sight of the playing by Jacob Schaefer, George Slosson, William Sexton, or Maurice Daly has convinced them that the unusual gyrations

could be made. It seems to be the impression in billiard circles that the post all-around billiardist in this country is Jacob Schaefer. He has been playing the game for about twenty years, and his original ideas in studying out and making shots are far famed. Other players have beaten him occasionally at special games, but none other has made such a high average in the various styles played on a billiard table as Schaefer. He is called a natural-born player. and the apparent off-hand way that he shows in stroking cannot fail to impress one that he does not have to make much of a study of the

game to be successful at it. His stroke is quite different from the majority of players. It is very rapid, and it looks as though he took no aim, so quickly does he shoot when his mind is made up as to where he wishes the bails to go. There is nothing of the caim deliberativeness in his play which George Slosson has, although in the late billiard tournament he was a little more careful in his general play. In a conversation lately he said he had tearned a tew little points w coming in very handy in his practice play for the tournament. It seems almost incredible that he should still be learning the game, for one would